

NOU

to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a custom has irreverently prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,

And noble heart, of rest impatient,

To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

Who cannot see this palpable device?

Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?

Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,

When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakef.*

Such smiling rogues as these fouth ev'ry passion;

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,

As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakef.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *Jf. xli. 24.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,

And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov. i. 25.*

NOVICE. *n. f.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou

Hast fold me to this *novice*. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.*

Brave plantagenet,

That princely *novice* was struck dead by thee. *Shakef.*

Bring me to the sight of Isabella,

A *novice* of this place. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,

A meacock wretch can make the curliest shrew. *Shakef.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,

The fool of love, unpractis'd to perliade;

And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,

But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.

And the I love, or laughs at all my pain,

Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dry.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newt. Opt.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE. *n. f.* [*noviciatus*, French.]

1. The state of a *novice*; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is to great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium, or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South's Sermons.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown's V. Err.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Spenser.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN. *n. f.* [*nomen*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has in discourse to any other thing.

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,

To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

TO NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrie*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Jf. xlii. 14.*

'Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,

She springs aloft. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whist I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,

I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakefpeare.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her own son. *Acts vii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker, P. ii. f. 7.*

NOW

In footling them, we *nourish* gainst our senate

The cockle of rebellion. *Shakef.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with the Jews. *2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim. ii. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Jf. xxiii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more *nourishing* than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 45.*

TO NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual. *45.*

Fruit trees grow full of mof, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 544.*

NOURISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Crew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 5.*

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakefpeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth iv. 15.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste

These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd

The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [*nourishment*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,

In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker, b. v.*

NOURSLING. *n. f.* The nurse; the nursing. *Spenser.*

NOURITURE. *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French; this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,

As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;

For he had charge my discipline to frame,

And tutors *nurture* to oversee. *Perry Queen, b. i.*

TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurse*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings fought to *nurse* the common people in ignorance, left being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelf and malspenny religion. *Spenser.*

TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *nuzzle*, *nurse*.] To entrap; ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging.

NOW. *adv.* [*nun*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen. xlii. 34.*

The Lord shall raise him up a king over Israel that day; but what? even *now*. *1 Kings xiv. 14.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men

Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakef.*

How frail our passions!

They that but *now* for honour and for plate,

Made the sea bluish, with blood resign their hate. *Hud.*

3. At one time or respect; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* matter up, *now* mits. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *et* and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* he is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was

NOW

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our inquiries had that up. *Hooker, b. v. f. 44.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is

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